

ANTIMICROBIAL SHAMPOO COMPOSITIONS

Inventors: Karl F. Popp

NATH & ASSOCIATES PLLC

1030 15<sup>th</sup> Street NW, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor

Washington, D.C. 20005

(202) 775-8383

## ANTIMICROBIAL SHAMPOO COMPOSITIONS

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present inventive subject matter relates to  
5 storage-stable topical pharmaceutical shampoos comprising  
an antimicrobial active ingredient. In a key aspect, the  
inventive shampoos are storage-stable in that the  
antimicrobial active ingredient maintains a concentration  
of degradation product(s) less than about 5% of the  
10 starting concentration of the active ingredient. These  
compositions are used for topical medical applications,  
particularly to treat various skin disorders.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Topical shampoo compositions incorporating  
antimicrobial active agents generally are known in the  
art. These antimicrobial shampoo compositions have been  
used for treating various microbial and fungal conditions  
of the head and scalp, such as seborrheic dermatitis and  
20 itchy, flaky scalp conditions, including stubborn  
dandruff. Current antimicrobial and antifungal shampoo  
products are mainly supplied in tubes or bottles and  
applied to the scalp by hand after wetting the hair.

However, these previously known shampoos containing  
25 an antimicrobial or antifungal agent have a low level of

effectiveness. Accordingly, the results of using these shampoos are variable and unpredictable. In some cases, known antimicrobial shampoos seemed to improve and eradicate the scalp conditions, but in other cases the  
5 antimicrobials appeared to be ineffective on topical administration. They also commonly require an extended period of contact with the scalp before the shampoo is rinsed off. To remedy this low level of effectiveness, many prior shampoos have used an antimicrobial or  
10 antifungal agent in combination with another ingredient that serves as an additional active, as a penetration enhancer, or as an agent that stabilizes and enhances the activity of the antimicrobial or antifungal agent.

U.S. Patent No. 5,665,776 describes a method for  
15 enhancing the therapeutic effect of a composition comprising an antifungal agent by combining an enhancing amount of a hydroxycarboxylic acid with the antifungal agent.

U.S. Patent No. 5,919,438 describes methods for  
20 reducing or decelerating hair loss by applying to the scalp a shampoo composition containing at least one antifungal agent and at least one halogenated antibacterial agent. The halogenated antibacterial agent is taught as enhancing the effectiveness of the  
25 antifungal agent by inhibiting or preventing the growth of bacterial flora present at the surface of the

epidermis rich in sebaceous glands.

U.S. Patent No. 6,075,017 describes compositions for treating seborrheic dermatitis of the scalp comprising at least one cytotoxic agent and at least one antifungal agent. The cytotoxic agent is taught as providing a synergistic effect to the antifungal agent, allowing longer-term alleviation of the seborrheic dermatitis.

U.S. Patent No. 6,284,234 describes a shampoo containing a micellar composition for enhancing the topical benefit of an antifungal agent through the use of 1-10% of a nonionic lipid.

U.S. Patent No. 6,375,939 describes a shampoo composition containing at least one antifungal agent and at least one amphoteric polymer having at least one monomeric unit chosen from meth(acrylate) and meth(acrylamide) types. The amphoteric polymer increases the deposition of the antifungal agent, providing enhanced antifungal activity.

U.S. Patent No. 6,383,523 describes a shampoo composition comprising greater than 4% of an acid component, hydrogen peroxide, and an antifungal agent. The acid component is included to exfoliate the skin while the hydrogen peroxide is included to cleanse the skin in order to facilitate the prevention, treatment, and management of skin conditions by the antifungal agent.

EP Patent No. 0,928,183 describes the use of 1-hydroxy-2-pyridone antifungal compounds for the production of a medicated shampoo for treating seborrheic dermatitis. However, this patent does not contemplate  
5 compositions maintaining a high purity level of the embodied antifungal agents in order to enhance their effectiveness and shelf life.

Accordingly, there remains a need in the art for antimicrobial shampoo products that do not rely on any  
10 additional ingredients to enhance the effect of the antimicrobial agent in treating various disorders of the scalp.

In this regard, the previously known antimicrobial shampoos did not recognize the benefits achieved by  
15 maintaining a high purity level of the antimicrobial agent with a low amount of degradates. This deficiency is overcome by the present formulations requiring high drug purity and low drug degradates, increasing the effectiveness and shelf life of the antimicrobial shampoo  
20 composition.

Accordingly, there remains a need in the art for antimicrobial shampoos useful in treating a variety of dermatological disorders that maintain a high purity level of the active antimicrobial agent(s) and a low  
25 level of degradates thereof. The present inventive subject matter addresses this need.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present inventive subject matter relates to a storage-stable topical pharmaceutical shampoo comprising:

5       about 0.5-8% by weight of an active ingredient comprising an antimicrobial agent or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

          about 0.5-30% by weight of at least one surfactant selected from the group consisting of an amphoteric  
10       surfactant, an anionic surfactant, and mixtures thereof;

          about 0.01-1% by weight of at least one chelating agent;

          about 40-90% by weight of purified water; and

          sufficient amounts of at least one pH modifier  
15       selected from the group consisting of pharmaceutically acceptable acids, bases, and mixtures thereof to provide the pharmaceutical shampoo with an overall pH of about 3.0 to about 8.0;

          wherein said active ingredient maintains a  
20       concentration of degradation product(s) less than about 5% of the starting concentration of said active ingredient.

          In a preferred embodiment, the present inventive subject matter relates to a method of treating a skin or  
25       hair disorder in a mammal, comprising administering to skin or hair of a mammal in need thereof a

therapeutically effective amount of a storage-stable  
topical pharmaceutical shampoo comprising:

about 0.5-8% by weight of an active ingredient  
comprising an antimicrobial agent or a pharmaceutically  
5 acceptable salt thereof;

about 0.5-30% by weight of at least one surfactant  
selected from the group consisting of an amphoteric  
surfactant, an anionic surfactant, and mixtures thereof;

about 0.01-1% by weight of at least one chelating  
10 agent;

about 40-90% by weight of purified water; and

sufficient amounts of at least one pH modifier  
selected from the group consisting of pharmaceutically  
acceptable acids, bases, and mixtures thereof to provide  
15 the pharmaceutical shampoo with an overall pH of about  
3.0 to about 8.0;

wherein said active ingredient maintains a  
concentration of degradation product(s) less than about  
5% of the starting concentration of said antimicrobial  
20 agent.

In another preferred embodiment, the present  
inventive subject matter relates to a storage-stable  
topical pharmaceutical shampoo comprising:

about 0.5-8% by weight of an active ingredient  
25 comprising ciclopirox or a pharmaceutically acceptable  
salt thereof;

about 0.5-30% by weight of at least one surfactant selected from the group consisting of an amphoteric surfactant, an anionic surfactant, and mixtures thereof;

about 0.01-1% by weight of at least one chelating agent;

about 40-90% by weight of purified water; and

sufficient amounts of at least one pH modifier selected from the group consisting of citric acid, sodium hydroxide, and mixtures thereof to provide the pharmaceutical shampoo with an overall pH of about 5.5 to about 7.0;

wherein said active ingredient maintains a concentration of degradation product(s) less than about 5% of the starting concentration of said active ingredient.

In yet another preferred embodiment, the present inventive subject matter relates to a method of treating a skin disorder in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a storage-stable topical pharmaceutical shampoo comprising:

about 0.5-8% by weight of an active ingredient comprising ciclopirox or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

about 0.5-30% by weight of at least one surfactant selected from the group consisting of an amphoteric



surfactant, an anionic surfactant, and mixtures thereof;

about 0.01-1% by weight of at least one chelating agent;

about 40-90% by weight of purified water; and

5 sufficient amounts of at least one pH modifier selected from the group consisting of citric acid, sodium hydroxide, and mixtures thereof to provide the pharmaceutical shampoo with an overall pH of about 5.5 to about 7.0;

10 wherein said active ingredient maintains a concentration of degradation product(s) less than about 5% of the starting concentration of said active ingredient.

15 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

**Definitions**

As used herein, "antimicrobial" refers to any compound or composition which has activity against and/or reduces the number of microbes on a treated surface.

20 Accordingly, and antimicrobial compound or composition has activity against various microbes such as bacteria, funguses, molds, and viruses. Antifungal compounds and compositions are considered a subset of antimicrobial compounds and compositions in this regard.

25 As used herein, "conditioner" or "conditioning agent" refers to a component which cleans, treats,

softens, or otherwise affects the physical properties of a surface to which it is applied.

As used herein, "degradation products" refers to the product(s) produced by decomposition of one or more of  
5 the active ingredients of the present inventive compositions.

As used herein, an "extended period of time" refers to the shelf life of a composition of the present inventive subject matter, including time spent on the  
10 shelf at a pharmacy as well as the entire time period after sale of the composition during which the composition remains effective for the indicated use.

As used herein, the phrase "pharmaceutically acceptable salts" refers to salts of the active  
15 compound(s) which possess the same pharmacological activity as the active compound(s) and which are neither biologically nor otherwise undesirable. A salt can be formed with, for example, organic or inorganic acids. Non-limiting examples of suitable acids include acetic  
20 acid, acetylsalicylic acid, adipic acid, alginic acid, ascorbic acid, aspartic acid, benzoic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, bisulfic acid, boric acid, butyric acid, camphoric acid, camphorsulfonic acid, carbonic acid, citric acid, cyclopentanepropionic acid, digluconic  
25 acid, dodecylsulfic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, formic acid, fumaric acid, glyceric acid, glycerophosphoric

acid, glycine, glucoheptanoic acid, gluconic acid, glutamic acid, glutaric acid, glycolic acid, hemisulfic acid, heptanoic acid, hexanoic acid, hippuric acid, hydrobromic acid, hydrochloric acid, hydroiodic acid, 5 hydroxyethanesulfonic acid, lactic acid, maleic acid, malic acid, malonic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, mucic acid, naphthylanesulfonic acid, naphthyllic acid, nicotinic acid, nitrous acid, oxalic acid, pelargonic, phosphoric acid, propionic acid, saccharin, 10 salicylic acid, sorbic acid, succinic acid, sulfuric acid, tartaric acid, thiocyanic acid, thioglycolic acid, thiosulfuric acid, tosylic acid, undecylenic acid, and naturally and synthetically derived amino acids.

If organic bases are used, poorly volatile bases are 15 preferably employed, for example low molecular weight alkanolamines such as ethanolamine, diethanolamine, N-ethylethanolamine, N-methyldiethanolamine, triethanolamine, diethylaminoethanol, 2-amino-2-methyl-n-propanol, dimethylaminopropanol, 2-amino-2- 20 methylpropanediol, and triisopropanolamine. Ethanolamine is particularly preferred in this regard. Further poorly volatile bases which may be mentioned are, for example, ethylenediamine, hexamethylenediamine, morpholine, piperidine, piperazine, cyclohexylamine, tributylamine, 25 dodecylamine, N,N-dimethyldodecylamine, stearylamine, oleylamine, benzylamine, dibenzylamine, N-

ethylbenzylamine, dimethylstearylamine, N-  
methyldmorpholine, N-methylpiperazine, 4-  
methylcyclohexylamine, and N-hydroxyethylmorpholine.

Salts of quaternary ammonium hydroxides such as  
5 trimethylbenzylammonium hydroxide, tetramethylammonium  
hydroxide, or tetraethylammonium hydroxide can also be  
used, as can guanidine and its derivatives, in particular  
its alkylation products. However, it is also possible to  
employ as salt-forming agents, for example, low molecular  
10 weight alkylamines such as methylamine, ethylamine, or  
triethylamine. Suitable salts for the compounds to be  
employed according to the present inventive subject  
matter are also those with inorganic cations, for example  
alkali metal salts, in particular sodium, potassium, or  
15 ammonium salts, alkaline earth metal salts such as, in  
particular, the magnesium or calcium salts, as well as  
salts with bi- or tetravalent cations, for example the  
zinc, aluminum, or zirconium salts. Also contemplated  
are salts with organic bases, such as dicyclohexylamine  
20 salts; methyl-D-glucamine; and salts with amino acids,  
such as arginine, lysine, and so forth. Also, the basic  
nitrogen-containing groups can be quaternized with such  
agents as lower alkyl halides, such as methyl, ethyl,  
propyl, and butyl chlorides, bromides, and iodides;  
25 dialkyl sulfates, such as dimethyl, diethyl, dibutyl, and  
diamyl sulfates; long chain halides, such as decyl,

lauryl, myristyl, and stearyl chlorides, bromides, and iodides; asthma halides, such as benzyl and phenethyl bromides; and others. Water or oil-soluble or dispersible products are thereby obtained.

5       As used herein, "shampoo" refers to a cleanser composition capable of cleaning, conditioning, and/or treating living and non-living materials. Such non-living materials are meant to include wigs, hair toupees, and all the component parts thereof, such as rubber,  
10   plastic, adhesives, synthetic hair, and cloth.

As used herein, any "surface" to which the present antimicrobial compositions are applied encompasses physical areas related to the treatment of mammalian fungal diseases.

15       Other terms as used herein are meant to be defined by their well-known meanings in the art.

#### **Topical Antimicrobial Shampoos**

The present inventive subject matter pertains to a storage-stable topical pharmaceutical shampoo comprising:

20       about 0.5-8% by weight of an active ingredient comprising an antimicrobial agent or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

about 0.5-30% by weight of at least one surfactant selected from the group consisting of an amphoteric  
25   surfactant, an anionic surfactant, and mixtures thereof;

about 0.01-1% by weight of at least one chelating

agent;

about 40-90% by weight of purified water; and

sufficient amounts of at least one pH modifier  
selected from the group consisting of pharmaceutically  
5 acceptable acids, bases, and mixtures thereof to provide  
the pharmaceutical shampoo with an overall pH of about  
3.0 to about 8.0;

wherein said active ingredient maintains a  
concentration of degradation product(s) less than about  
10 5% of the starting concentration of said active  
ingredient.

The present inventive antimicrobial shampoos are  
specifically formulated to possess the unique advantage  
of storage stability in that they maintain a high purity  
15 level and a low concentration of degradation products of  
the antimicrobial active ingredient. Accordingly, these  
antimicrobial shampoos do not require the essential  
presence of an additional ingredient to enhance the  
effectiveness of the antimicrobial agent on skin, hair,  
20 and scalp disorders.

Rather, the present inventive antimicrobial shampoos  
have an enhanced therapeutic effectiveness when compared  
with other antimicrobial shampoo products previously  
known in the art by virtue of a composition specifically  
25 tailored to maintain high drug purity and low levels of  
drug degradates. The selection of specific surfactants,

conditioning agents, and chelating agents to form the compositions, as well as the preparation of an overall shampoo having a specific designated pH in the form of a designated emulsion, enables the present formulations to  
5 maintain a unique drug purity and the absence of inherent drug degradates.

Further, the high purity level and low concentration of degradation products permit the present inventive antimicrobial shampoos to have a longer shelf life when  
10 compared with other antimicrobial shampoo products previously known in the art.

In this regard, the present inventive compositions are able to maintain a low concentration of degradation product(s) of the active ingredients over an extended  
15 period of time. Accordingly, the present antimicrobial shampoos maintain a concentration of degradation product(s) less than about 5%, preferably less than about 2%, of the starting concentration of the active antimicrobial agent. This advantageous property was  
20 heretofore unknown in previous antimicrobial shampoo compositions.

Likewise, the present inventive antimicrobial shampoo compositions maintain a purity level of at least 95%, preferably at least 98%, of the antimicrobial active  
25 ingredient over an extended period of time. This advantageous property was similarly unknown in the field

of antimicrobial shampoo technology.

The present inventive compositions containing the low level of degradative products and high purity level of active antimicrobial agent produce a greater medical  
5 effect than would be expected based on results obtained from antimicrobial shampoo products previously known in the art.

Further, the ability of the present compositions to exhibit a greater antimicrobial effect without resorting  
10 to an additional, enhancing agent represents a significant improvement over the compositions previously known in the art. This represents a significant advantage over prior antimicrobial shampoos. As fewer active ingredients are present in a composition, the  
15 chances of a patient having an adverse reaction to the composition will decrease. For example, the present inventive antimicrobial shampoos are expected to irritate the skin of a lower percentage of patients than do the previous antimicrobial shampoo compositions containing an  
20 effect-enhancing agent in addition to the antimicrobial agent.

The present inventive compositions are preferably formed as a clear solution. Accordingly, the pH of the aqueous phase, and of the final composition, is adjusted  
25 to range from about 3.0 to about 8.0. In a preferred embodiment, the pH of the final composition is adjusted



to range from about 5.5 to about 7.0. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the pH of the final composition is adjusted to about 6.5.

#### Antimicrobial Agents

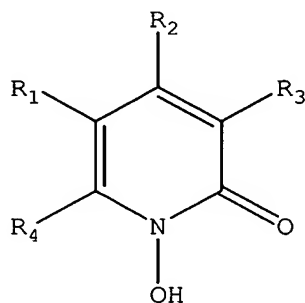
5       The present inventive storage-stable topical antimicrobial shampoo compositions comprise about 0.5 to about 8% by weight of an antimicrobial agent or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present inventive  
10 compositions comprise about 1 to about 5% by weight of the antimicrobial agent or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In a most preferred embodiment, the present inventive compositions comprise about 1.5 to about 3% by weight of the antimicrobial agent or a  
15 pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

It is an essential aspect of the present inventive compositions that they maintain a purity level of at least 95%, preferably at least 98%, of the antimicrobial agent over an extended period of time. Likewise, it is  
20 critical that the present inventive compositions maintain a low concentration of degradation product(s) of the antimicrobial agent, namely less than about 5%, preferably less than about 2%, of the starting concentration of the antimicrobial agent over an extended  
25 period of time.

In a preferred embodiment, the antimicrobial agents

used in the present compositions possess anti-inflammatory properties. Accordingly, the present shampoo compositions possess anti-inflammatory properties as well. In particular, the antimicrobial agents, and  
 5 thus the antimicrobial compositions, possess activity against microbes selected from the group consisting of gram positive bacteria, gram negative bacteria, fungi, molds, viruses, and combinations thereof.

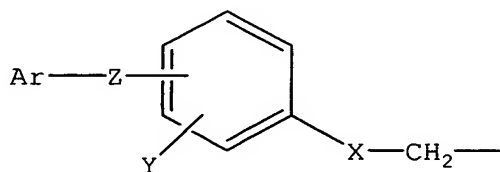
Particularly preferred antimicrobial agents useful  
 10 in the present inventive compositions are those having the formula I:



I

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, and R<sub>3</sub>, which are identical or different, are  
 15 H or alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and R<sub>4</sub> is a saturated hydrocarbon radical having 6 to 9 carbon atoms or a radical of formula II:



II

where:

X is S or O;

Y is selected from the group consisting of H, 1 or 2 identical halogen atoms, and a mixture of 2 different halogen atoms;

5        Z is selected from the group consisting of a single bond and a bivalent radical comprising O, S, CR<sub>2</sub> where R<sub>2</sub> is H or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, or from 2 to 10 carbon atoms linked in the form of a chain, which optionally further comprises one or more of the following:

- 10            (i) a carbon-carbon double bond, or  
              (ii) O, S, or a mixture thereof, wherein if 2 or more O or S atoms or a mixture thereof are present, each O or S atom is separated by at least 2 carbon atoms; and,

15        in any of the foregoing bivalent radicals, free valences of the carbon atoms of said bivalent radical are saturated by H, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, or a mixture thereof; and

Ar is an aromatic ring system having one or two  
20 rings that can be substituted by one, two, or three radicals, which may be identical or different, which are selected from the group consisting of halogen, methoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, trifluoromethyl, or trifluoromethoxy. These compounds are preferably present in the free or in  
25 the salt form.

In the radical "Z", the carbon chain members are

preferably  $\text{CH}_2$  groups. If the  $\text{CH}_2$  groups are substituted by  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$  alkyl groups,  $\text{CH}_3$  and  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$  are preferred substituents. Exemplary radicals "Z" are:

-O-, -S-,  $-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-(\text{CH}_2)_m-$  ( $m=2-10$ ),  $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ ,  
 5  $-\text{OCH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{SCH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{SCH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ ,  
 $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ ,  
 $-\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ ,  
 and  $-\text{SCH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ .

In the formula I, the hydrocarbon radical  $\text{R}_4$  is  
 10 preferably an alkyl or cyclohexyl radical which can also be bonded to the pyridone ring via a methylene or ethylene group or can contain an endomethyl group.  $\text{R}_4$  can also be an aromatic radical which, however, is preferably bonded to the pyridone radical via at least  
 15 one aliphatic carbon atom.

Preferred, non-limiting examples of the antimicrobial agent of formula I useful in the present inventive shampoo compositions are those selected from the group consisting of:

20 6-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-phenoxy-methyl]-1-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pyridone, 6-[4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenoxy-methyl]-1-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pyridone, 6-(biphenyl-4-oxymethyl)-1-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pyridone, 6-(4-benzyl-phenoxy-methyl)-

1-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pyridone, 6-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenoxy-methyl]-1-hydroxy-3,4-dimethyl-2-pyridone, 6-[4-(2,4-dichlorobenzyl)phenoxy-methyl]-1-hydroxy-4-3,4-dimethyl-2-pyridone, 6-[4-cinnamyloxyphenoxy-methyl]-1-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pyridone, 1-hydroxy-4-methyl-6-[4-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)phenoxy-methyl]-2-pyridone, 1-hydroxy-4-methyl-6-cyclohexyl-2-pyridone, 1-hydroxy-4-methyl-6-(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)-2-pyridone, 1-hydroxy-4-methyl-6-n-hexyl-, -6-iso-hexyl-, -6-n-heptyl-, or -6-isoheptyl-2-pyridone, 1-hydroxy-4-methyl-6-octyl- or -6-isooctyl-2-pyridone, 1-hydroxy-4-methyl-6-cyclohexylmethyl- or -6-cyclohexylethyl-2-pyridone, where the cyclohexyl radical can in each case also carry a methyl radical, 1-hydroxy-4-methyl-6-(2-bicyclo-[2,2,1]heptyl)-2-pyridone, 1-hydroxy-3,4-dimethyl-6-benzyl- or -6-dimethylbenzyl-2-pyridone, 1-hydroxy-4-methyl-6-( $\beta$ -phenylethyl)-2-pyridone, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a mixture thereof.

20 In a particularly preferred embodiment, the antimicrobial agent of formula I useful in the present inventive shampoo compositions is selected from the group consisting of:

6-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-phenoxy-methyl]-1-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pyridone, 1-hydroxy-4-methyl-6-cyclohexyl-2-pyridone, 1-hydroxy-4-methyl-6-(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)-2-pyridone,

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a mixture thereof.

In a most preferred embodiment, the antimicrobial agent of formula I used in the present inventive shampoo compositions is 1-hydroxy-4-methyl-6-cyclohexyl-2-pyridone (Ciclopirox) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. The ciclopiroxamine salt is particularly preferred in this regard.

Antimicrobial agents other than those falling within formula I above are additionally contemplated as useful in the present inventive antimicrobial shampoo compositions. Included among these other antimicrobial agents are those selected from the group consisting of imidazoles, allylamines, triazoles, glucan synthase inhibitors, chitin synthase inhibitors, polyenes, griseofulvin, morpholine derivatives, triazines, pyrimidines, any other antimicrobial azole, pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and mixtures thereof. Other antimicrobial agents known in the art as effective upon topical administration to a patient are further contemplated as effective within the present inventive shampoo compositions.

In a preferred embodiment, these other antimicrobial agents are those selected from the group consisting of amorolfine, amphotericin B, butoconazole, chloroxine, cilofungin, chlordantoin, clotrimazole, econazole,

faeriefungin, fezatione, fluconazole, flucytosine, fungimycin, haloprogin, itraconazole, ketoconazole, miconazole, naftifine, nikkomycin Z, nystatin, oxiconazole, pyrido[3,4-e]-1,2,4-triazine, pyrrolnitrin, 5 salicylic acid, sulconazole, terbinafine, terconazole, thiabendazole, ticlatone, tolnaftate, triacetin, zinc and sodium pyrithione, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a mixture thereof.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the other 10 antimicrobial agent is selected from the group consisting of clotrimazole, econazole, fluconazole, ketoconazole, lamisol, miconazole, naftifine, oxiconazole, sulconazole, terbinafine, a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a mixture thereof. Terbinafine or a 15 pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof is especially preferred in this regard.

#### Surfactants

The present inventive storage-stable topical antimicrobial shampoo compositions further comprise about 20 0.5 to about 30% by weight of at least one surfactant. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present inventive compositions comprise about 12 to about 22% by weight of the at least one surfactant.

The selection of specific surfactant(s) in the 25 specifically designated weight amounts helps provide the enhanced therapeutic effectiveness of the present

inventive antimicrobial shampoos and maintenance of reduced amounts of active ingredient degradates when compared with other antimicrobial shampoo products previously known in the art.

5       The at least one surfactant useful in the present inventive antimicrobial shampoos is preferably selected from the group consisting of an amphoteric surfactant, an anionic surfactant, and mixtures thereof. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present inventive  
10 compositions comprise at least one amphoteric and at least one anionic surfactant. When used in combination with an anionic surfactant, amphoteric surfactants have a synergistically enhanced foaming behavior, thickenability, and skin and eye mucous membrane  
15 tolerability.

Preferred, non-limiting examples of amphoteric surfactants useful in the present inventive antimicrobial shampoo compositions are those selected from the group consisting of alkyl betaines, alkylamidobetaines,  
20 aminopropionates, iminodipropionates, aminoglycinates, imidazolinium betaines, sulfobetaines, and mixtures thereof.

Specific, non-limiting examples of preferred amphoteric surfactants useful in the present inventive  
25 antimicrobial shampoos are those selected from the group consisting of sodium 3-dodecyl-aminopropionate, sodium 3-



dodecylaminopropane sulfonate, sodium lauroamphoacetate, coco dimethyl carboxymethyl betaine, cocoamidopropyl betaine, cocobetaine, lauryl amidopropyl betaine, oleyl betaine, lauryl dimethyl carboxymethyl betaine, lauryl  
 5 dimethyl alphacarboxyethyl betaine, cetyl dimethyl carboxymethyl betaine, lauryl bis-(2-hydroxyethyl) carboxymethyl betaine, stearyl bis-(2-hydroxypropyl) carboxymethyl betaine, oleyl dimethyl gamma-carboxypropyl betaine, lauryl bis-(2-hydroxypropyl)alpha-carboxyethyl  
 10 betaine, oleamidopropyl betaine, coco dimethyl sulfopropyl betaine, stearyl dimethyl sulfopropyl betaine, lauryl dimethyl sulfoethyl betaine, lauryl bis-(2-hydroxyethyl) sulfopropyl betaine, and mixtures thereof.

15 In a most preferred embodiment, the present inventive antimicrobial shampoo compositions contain the amphoteric surfactant cocoamidopropyl betaine.

Similarly, preferred, non-limiting examples of anionic surfactants useful in the present inventive  
 20 antimicrobial shampoo compositions are those selected from the group consisting of alkyl sulfates, alkyl ethoxylated sulfates, beta-alkyloxy alkane sulfonates, alkyl ether sulfates, alkyl glyceryl ether sulfonates, alkyl ether carboxylates, acyl isethionates, acyl  
 25 sarcosinates, acyl taurines, succinates, alkali metal, ammonium, or alkanolammonium salts thereof, and mixtures

thereof.

Specific, non-limiting examples of preferred anionic surfactants useful in the present inventive antimicrobial shampoos are those selected from the group consisting of

5 ammonium lauryl sulfate, sodium lauryl sulfate, ammonium laureth sulfate, sodium laureth sulfate, alkyl glyceryl ether sulfonate, triethylamine lauryl sulfate, triethylamine laureth sulfate, triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, triethanolamine laureth sulfate,

10 monoethanolamine lauryl sulfate, monoethanolamine laureth sulfate, diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, diethanolamine laureth sulfate, lauric monoglyceride sodium sulfate, potassium lauryl sulfate, potassium laureth sulfate, sodium lauryl sarcosinate, sodium lauroyl sarcosinate,

15 lauryl sarcosine, cocoyl sarcosine, ammonium cocoyl sulfate, ammonium lauroyl sulfate, sodium cocoyl sulfate, sodium lauroyl sulfate, potassium cocoyl sulfate, potassium lauryl sulfate, triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, triethanolamine laureth sulfate, monoethanolamine cocoyl

20 sulfate, monoethanolamine lauryl sulfate, sodium tridecyl benzene sulfonate, sodium dodecyl benzene sulfonate, sodium and ammonium salts of coconut alkyl triethylene glycol ether sulfate; tallow alkyl triethylene glycol ether sulfate, tallow alkyl hexaoxyethylene sulfate,

25 disodium N-octadecylsulfosuccinnate, disodium lauryl sulfosuccinate, diammonium lauryl sulfosuccinate,

tetrasodium N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-N-octadecylsulfosuccinnate, diamyl ester of sodium sulfosuccinic acid, dihexyl ester of sodium sulfosuccinic acid, dioctyl esters of sodium sulfosuccinic acid,  
5 docusate sodium, and mixtures thereof.

In a most preferred embodiment, the present inventive antimicrobial shampoo compositions contain the anionic surfactant triethylamine lauryl sulfate.

It is further contemplated as within the scope of  
10 the presently claimed invention that additional surfactant(s) may be present with the anionic and/or amphoteric surfactants in the present inventive antimicrobial shampoos so long as the other surfactant(s) help maintain a purity level of at least 95% and a  
15 concentration of degradation product(s) less than about 5% of the antimicrobial agent over an extended period of time. These additional surfactant(s) can include nonionic and cationic surfactants.

Non-limiting examples of preferred cationic  
20 surfactants include those selected from the group consisting of behenyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, bis(acyloxyethyl) hydroxyethyl methyl ammonium methosulfate, cetrimonium bromide, cetyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, cocamido propylamine oxide, distearyl  
25 dimethyl ammonium chloride, ditallowdimonium chloride, guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride, lauralkonium

chloride, lauryl dimethylamine oxide, lauryl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, lauryl polyoxyethylene dimethylamine oxide, lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride, laurtrimonium chloride, methyl-1-oleyl amide ethyl-2-oleyl  
 5 imidazolinium methyl sulfate, picolin benzyl ammonium chloride, polyquaternium, stearalkonium chloride, sterayl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride, stearyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, trimethylglycine, and mixtures thereof.

10 Non-limiting examples of preferred nonionic surfactants include those selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene fatty acid esters, sorbitan esters, cetyl octanoate, cocamide DEA, cocamide MEA, cocamido propyl dimethyl amine oxide, coconut fatty acid  
 15 diethanol amide, coconut fatty acid monoethanol amide, diglyceryl diisostearate, diglyceryl monoisostearate, diglyceryl monolaurate, diglyceryl monooleate, ethylene glycol distearate, ethylene glycol monostearate, ethoxylated castor oil, glyceryl monoisostearate,  
 20 glyceryl monolaurate, glyceryl monomyristate, glyceryl monooleate, glyceryl monostearate, glyceryl tricaprylate/caprate, glyceryl triisostearate, glyceryl trioleate, glycol distearate, glycol monostearate, isooctyl stearate, lauramide DEA, lauric acid diethanol  
 25 amide, lauric acid monoethanol amide, lauric/myristic acid diethanol amide, lauryl dimethyl amine oxide,

lauryl/myristyl amide DEA, lauryl/myristyl dimethyl amine  
oxide, methyl gluceth, methyl glucose sesquistearate,  
oleamide DEA, PEG-distearate, polyoxyethylene butyl  
ether, polyoxyethylene cetyl ether, polyoxyethylene  
5 lauryl amine, polyoxyethylene lauryl ester,  
polyoxyethylene lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl  
ether, polyoxyethylene octyl ether, polyoxyethylene  
octylphenyl ether, polyoxyethylene oleyl amine,  
polyoxyethylen oleyl cetyl ether, polyoxyethylene oleyl  
10 ester, polyoxyethylene oleyl ether, polyoxyethylene  
stearyl amine, polyoxyethylene stearyl ester,  
polyoxyethylene stearyl ether, polyoxyethylene tallow  
amine, polyoxyethylene tridecyl ether, propylene glycol  
monostearate, sorbitan monolaurate, sorbitan monooleate,  
15 sorbitan monopalmitate, sorbitan monostearate, sorbitan  
sesquioleate, sorbitan trioleate, stearamide DEA, stearic  
acid diethanol amide, stearic acid monoethanol amide,  
laureth-4, and mixtures thereof.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present  
20 inventive antimicrobial shampoos contain at least one  
surfactant selected from the group consisting of  
cocamidopropyl betaine, triethylamine lauryl sulfate, and  
mixtures thereof.

#### Chelating Agents

25 The present inventive storage-stable topical  
antimicrobial shampoo compositions further comprise about

0.01 to about 1% by weight of at least one chelating agent. The selection of specific chelating agent(s) in the specifically designated weight amounts helps provide the enhanced therapeutic effectiveness of the present  
 5 inventive antimicrobial shampoos and maintenance of reduced amounts of active ingredient degradates when compared with other antimicrobial shampoo products previously known in the art.

Preferred non-limiting examples of chelating agents  
 10 useful in the present inventive compositions are those selected from the group consisting of EDTA, disodium edetate, trans-1,2-diaminocyclohexane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid monohydrate, N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)glycine, 1,3-diamino-2-hydroxypropane-  
 15 N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid, 1,3-diaminopropane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid, ethylenediamine-N,N'-diacetic acid, ethylenediamine-N,N'-dipropionic acid, ethylenediamine-N,N'-bis(methylenephosphonic acid), N-(2-hydroxyethyl)ethylenediamine-N,N',N'-triacetic acid,  
 20 ethylenediamine-N,N,N',N'-tetrakis(methylenephosphonic acid), O,O'-bis(2-aminoethyl)ethyleneglycol-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid, N,N-bis(2-hydroxybenzyl)ethylenediamine-N,N'-diacetic acid, 1,6-hexamethylenediamine-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid, N-(2-  
 25 hydroxyethyl)iminodiacetic acid, iminodiacetic acid, 1,2-diaminopropane-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid,

nitritotriacetic acid, nitritotripropionic acid,  
nitritotris(methylenephosphoric acid), 7,19,30-trioxa-  
1,4,10,13,16,22,27,33-octaazabicyclo[11,11,11]  
pentatriacontane hexahydrobromide, triethylenetetramine-  
5 N,N,N',N'',N''',N''''-hexaacetic acid, pharmaceutically  
acceptable salts thereof, and mixtures thereof.

In a most preferred embodiment, the present  
inventive antimicrobial shampoo compositions contain the  
chelating agent disodium edetate.

10        pH Modifiers

The present inventive storage-stable topical  
antimicrobial shampoo compositions further contain  
sufficient amounts of at least one pH modifier to ensure  
that the shampoo composition has a final pH of about 3.0  
15 to about 8.0. The preparation of an overall shampoo  
having this specific pH in the form of a designated  
emulsion conveys the unique drug purity and drug  
degradate characteristics to the present inventive  
antimicrobial shampoos.

20        The pH modifiers useful in the present inventive  
compositions include salts, organic acids, inorganic  
bases and organic bases and the like. Preferred non-  
limiting examples of pH modifiers useful to impart the  
desired pH to the present inventive compositions are  
25 those selected from the group consisting of sodium  
hydroxide, citric acid, hydrochloric acid, acetic acid,

phosphoric acid, succinic acid, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide, magnesium oxide, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, magnesium aluminum silicates, malic acid, potassium citrate, sodium  
5 citrate, sodium phosphate, lactic acid, gluconic acid, tartaric acid, 1,2,3,4-butane tetracarboxylic acid, fumaric acid, diethanolamine, monoethanolamine, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, triethanolamine, and a mixture thereof. The pH modifiers sodium hydroxide and  
10 citric acid are most preferred in this regard.

#### Conditioning Agents

The present inventive storage-stable topical antimicrobial shampoo compositions may further comprise about 0.1 to about 5% by weight of at least one  
15 conditioning agent. In a preferred embodiment, the conditioning agent is a hair conditioning agent. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the present inventive compositions comprise about 0.5 to about 2.5% by weight of the at least one hair conditioning agent.

20 The selection of specific conditioning agent(s) in the specifically designated weight amounts helps provide the enhanced therapeutic effectiveness of the present inventive antimicrobial shampoos when compared with other antimicrobial shampoo products previously known in the  
25 art. This enhanced effectiveness is in part achieved since the type and amount of conditioning agent(s)



present help permit the maintenance of high drug purity and low levels of drug degradates.

Preferred conditioning agents useful herein affect the physical properties of a surface to which the present antimicrobial shampoo compositions are applied. These surfaces include those selected from the group consisting of populated hair, hair follicles, a surface contiguous to or in close proximity to hair, sweat glands, sebaceous glands, and combinations thereof. Preferred non-limiting examples of hair conditioning agents in this regard are those selected from the group consisting of a silicone compound, a quaternary ammonium compound, a fatty compound, a lanolin or a derivative thereof, and mixtures thereof.

Specific, non-limiting examples of preferred hair conditioning agents useful in the present inventive antimicrobial shampoos are those selected from the group consisting of cetrimonium chloride, ethoxylated polyethylene glycol lanolin, SILQUAT Q-100, SILQUAT Q-200, SILQUAT Q-300. SILQUAT-400, dimethyldiallylammonium chloride homopolymer, copolymers of acrylamide and dimethyldiallylammonium chloride, lauryl dimethyl ammonium-substituted epoxide, guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride, PEG Olealmonium Chloride, PEG Cocomonium Chloride, PEG Cocomonium Chloride, PEG Stearmonium Chloride, PEG Tallowmonium Chloride,

stearamidopropylidimethylamine,  
 stearamidopropyl-diethylamine,  
 stearamidoethyl-diethylamine,  
 stearamidoethyl-dimethylamine,  
 5 palmitamidopropyl-dimethylamine,  
 palmitamidopropyl-diethylamine,  
 palmitamidoethyl-diethylamine,  
 palmitamidoethyl-dimethylamine,  
 behenamidopropyl-dimethylamine,  
 10 behenamidopropyl-diethylamine,  
 behenamidoethyl-diethylamine,  
 behenamidoethyl-dimethylamine,  
 arachidamidopropyl-dimethylamine,  
 arachidamidopropyl-diethylamine,  
 15 arachidamidoethyl-diethylamine,  
 arachidamidoethyl-dimethylamine,  
 diethylaminoethylstearamide, dimethylstearamine,  
 dimethylsoyamine, soyamine, myristylamine, tridecylamine,  
 ethylstearylamine, N-tallowpropane diamine, ethoxylated  
 20 stearylamine, dihydroxyethylstearylamine,  
 arachidyl-behenylamine, laurtrimonium chloride,  
 lauralkonium chloride, steartrimonium chloride,  
 tallowtrimonium chloride, cetylpyridinium chloride, 2-  
 ethylhexylamine, dodecylamine, dodecyl dimethylamine,  
 25 hexadecyl dimethylamine, oleyl dimethylamine, cetyl  
 dimethylamine, myristyl dimethylamine, oleyl amine,

cocamine, and mixtures thereof.

In a most preferred embodiment, the present inventive antimicrobial shampoo compositions contain the hair conditioning agents cetrimonium chloride and  
5 ethoxylated polyethylene glycol lanolin.

#### Additional Ingredients

The present inventive antimicrobial shampoo compositions may further comprise one or more of several additional excipients commonly known to those of ordinary  
10 skill in the art as useful in topical compositions. Several non-limiting examples of such additional excipients include humectants, inorganic salts, fragrances, dyes, hair colorants, foam stabilizers, preservatives, water softening agents, thickeners, and  
15 mixtures thereof.

Non-limiting examples of specific humectants useful in the present inventive compositions include glycerin, butylene glycol, propylene glycol, sorbitol, and triacetin.

20 Non-limiting examples of specific dyes useful in the present inventive compositions include any of the FD&C or D&C dyes.

Non-limiting examples of specific hair colorants useful in the present inventive compositions include  
25 hydrogen peroxide, perborate salts, and persulfate salts.

Non-limiting examples of specific preservatives

useful in the present inventive compositions include methylparaben, benzalkonium chloride, propylparaben, benzoic acid, EDTA, phenolic acid, sorbic acid, benzyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, benzethonium chloride, 5 bronopol, butylparaben, cetrimide, chlorhexidine, chlorobutanol, chlorocresol, cresol, ethylparaben, glycerol, imidurea, phenol, phenoxyethanol, phenylethyl alcohol, potassium sorbate, propylene glycol, sodium benzoate, sodium propionate, sorbic acid, thimerosal, and 10 mixtures thereof. A particularly preferred preservative in this regard is methylparaben.

A preferred, non-limiting example of a water softening agent useful in the present inventive compositions is edetic acid.

15 Non-limiting examples of specific thickeners useful in the present inventive compositions include methylcellulose, hydroxybutyl methylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, hydroxyethyl ethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, 20 di(hydrogenated tallow)phthalic acid amide, crosslinked maleic anhydride-methyl vinyl ether copolymer, guar gum, xanthan gum, gum arabic, lauramide MEA, and mixtures thereof.

The present antimicrobial shampoos can preferably be 25 in the form of a shampoo physically similar to, or in the form of, a lotion, cream, solution, suspension, or

dispersion.

### Methods of Treatment

The present inventive subject matter additionally pertains to a method of treating a skin or hair disorder, in a mammal, comprising administering to skin or hair of a mammal in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a storage-stable topical pharmaceutical shampoo comprising:

about 0.5-8% by weight of an active ingredient comprising an antimicrobial agent or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

about 0.5-30% by weight of at least one surfactant selected from the group consisting of an amphoteric surfactant, an anionic surfactant, and mixtures thereof;

about 0.01-1% by weight of at least one chelating agent;

about 40-90% by weight of purified water; and

sufficient amounts of at least one pH modifier selected from the group consisting of pharmaceutically acceptable acids, bases, and mixtures thereof to provide the pharmaceutical shampoo with an overall pH of about 3.0 to about 8.0;

wherein said active ingredient maintains a concentration of degradation product(s) less than about 5% of the starting concentration of said antimicrobial agent.

Preferred examples of skin or hair that can be

treated according to these methods are selected from the group consisting of populated hair, hair follicles, a surface contiguous to or in close proximity to hair, sweat glands, sebaceous glands, and combinations thereof.

5 The treated skin or hair is natural or synthetic skin or hair.

In preferred embodiments, the administration of the antimicrobial shampoo cleans hair or scalp of the mammal to which it is applied. Accordingly, the administration  
10 of the shampoo reduces the number of microbes, preferably pathogenic microbes, on the hair or scalp of the mammal to which it is applied. The microbes that can be acted on by the present antimicrobial shampoos are selected from the group consisting of bacteria, funguses, molds,  
15 viruses, and combinations thereof.

Preferred examples of bacteria treatable with the present antimicrobial shampoos are gram positive bacteria, gram negative bacteria, and combinations thereof. Specific, non-limiting examples of such gram  
20 positive bacteria are those selected from the group consisting of *Streptococcus* sp., *Micrococcus* sp., *Staphylococcus* sp., *Bacillus* sp., and combinations thereof.

Preferred, non-limiting examples of such  
25 *Streptococcus* sp. are those selected from the group consisting of *S. viridans*, *S. agalactiae*, *S. pyogenes*, *S.*

*faecalis*, *S. durans*, *S. faecium*, *S. mutans*, *S. sanguis*,  
*S. salivarius*, *S. mitior*, *S. constellatus*, *S.*  
*intermedius*, *S. anginosus*, *S. milleri*, *S. iniae*, *S.*  
*pneumoniae*, and combinations thereof.

5 Preferred, non-limiting examples of such  
*Staphylococcus* sp. are those selected from the group  
consisting of *S. aureus*, *S. epidermidis*, and combinations  
thereof.

Preferred, non-limiting examples of such fungi are  
10 those selected from the group consisting of *P. ovale*, *P.*  
*versicolor*, *M. furfur*, *T. beigelii*, *B. capitatus*, *P.*  
*marneffeii*, *C. neoformans*, *S. prolificans*, *S. shenkii*,  
*Epidermophyton floccosum*, *Microsporum canis*, *Candida* sp.,  
*Trichophyton* sp., and combinations thereof.

15 Preferred, non-limiting examples of such *Candida* sp.  
are those selected from the group consisting of *C.*  
*albicans*, *C. cruzii*, *C. krusei*, *C. glabrata*, *C.*  
*guilliermondii*, *C. inconspicua*, *C. parapsilosis*, *C.*  
*tropicalis*, and combinations thereof.

20 Preferred, non-limiting examples of such  
*Trichophyton* sp. are those selected from the group  
consisting of *T. rubrum*, *T. mentagrophytes*, *T. tonsurans*,  
*T. violaceum*, and combinations thereof.

Preferred, non-limiting examples of such molds are  
25 those selected from the group consisting of *Aspergillus*  
sp., *B. dermatitidis*, *P. brasiliensis*, and combinations

thereof.

Preferred, non-limiting examples of such *Aspergillus* sp. are those selected from the group consisting of *A. flavus*, *A. fumigates*, *A. niger*, and combinations thereof.

5        Several specific skin or hair disorders may also be treated according to the present inventive methods. Exemplary among these skin disorders are seborrheic dermatitis, itchy, flaky scalp conditions, including stubborn dandruff, *Pityrosporum* infections, pityriasis  
10        versicolor, tinea pedis, tinea cruris, tinea corporis, cutaneous candidiasis, and combinations thereof. Other skin disorders known to those of ordinary skill in the art as effectively treatable by a shampoo are further contemplated as within the scope of the present inventive  
15        subject matter.

In a preferred embodiment, the skin disorder to be treated according to the present inventive methods is seborrheic dermatitis. Seborrheic dermatitis is a disorder of the scalp differing from simple dandruff by  
20        the presence of erythema as a sign of inflammation, by the greater degree of scaling with occasional itching and burning, and by the occurrence of eczematous changes to other body sites. It can occur in the form of patches, but more frequently affects the whole scalp. Further, it  
25        can afflict an area beyond the hairline, including the forehead, around the neck, and the ears. In severe



cases, the scalp can have a secondary infection, resulting in a spongy consistency, vesicle, crust formation, and weeping.

Seborrheic dermatitis frequently occurs even in  
 5 infancy and usually remits spontaneously at an age of 8-12 months. The scalp changes such as erythema, scaling, and occasionally vesicles and crusts in infants can regress spontaneously within a few weeks, intermittently reoccur, or persist during the entire childhood. They  
 10 are frequently combined with a similar process around the eyelids, nose, and ears. Later, the condition usually occurs after puberty and can last for the whole life or even increase in strength.

Further, the present inventive methods provide  
 15 antimycotic activity against *Pityrosporum* strains. *Pityrosporum* yeasts and fungi are believed to be the cause of seborrheic dermatitis.

In another preferred embodiment, the skin disorder to be treated according to the present inventive methods  
 20 is normal dandruff. Normal dandruff is characterized by a clinically non-inflammatory scaling of the scalp occurring in a large percentage of the population. Dandruff causes an itchy, irritated scalp and flaking skin. Dandruff is caused by an acceleration of the  
 25 scalp-cell renewal process when the body is fighting off *Pityrosporum ovale*, causing dead cells to fall off faster.

In another preferred embodiment, the skin disorder to be treated according to the present inventive methods is *Pityriasis versicolor*, a known superficial, non-inflammatory skin fungus disorder on the trunk.

5

#### **Methods of Production**

The present inventive subject matter further relates to a process for preparing a storage-stable topical pharmaceutical shampoo, said process comprising:

- 1) preparing an aqueous phase comprising about 40 to  
10        about 90% by weight of the overall weight of the  
         composition of water and a first surfactant at a  
         temperature of about 73 to about 93 °C,
- 2) cooling said aqueous phase to a temperature of  
         about 44 to about 65 °C while mixing;
- 15       3) adding a first surface conditioning agent and at  
         least one chelating agent to said aqueous phase  
         one at a time while mixing until said aqueous  
         phase has a uniform appearance;
- 4) cooling said aqueous phase to a temperature of  
20       about 22 to about 42 °C;
- 5) preparing an active ingredient solution comprising  
         a second surfactant and about 0.5-8% of the  
         overall weight of the composition of an active  
         ingredient comprising an antimicrobial agent or a  
25       pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof at a  
         temperature of about 22 to about 42 °C;

- 6) adding said active ingredient solution to said aqueous phase;
- 7) adding sufficient amounts of at least one pH modifier to provide said aqueous phase with a pH of about 5.5 to about 7.0; and
- 8) recovering a storage-stable topical pharmaceutical shampoo.

In a preferred embodiment of the present inventive subject matter, the aqueous phase is prepared according to said process step 1) by further adding at least one thickening agent and a second surface conditioning agent to said aqueous phase prior to addition of said first surfactant, and mixing until all ingredients are melted. In a preferred embodiment, the first surfactant in said aqueous phase is an anionic surfactant.

In another preferred embodiment of the present inventive subject matter, samples of the aqueous phase are collected and slowly poured back into the aqueous phase after the aqueous phase is cooled to a temperature of about 44 to about 65 °C but before the first surface conditioning agent and at least one chelating agent are added to the aqueous phase. As these samples are poured back into the aqueous phase, the solution is observed for unhydrated particles. If unhydrated particles are observed, then said aqueous phase is mixed for at least a further fifteen minutes. The process of collecting

samples of the aqueous phase, pouring the sample back into the aqueous phase, observing the solution for unhydrated particles, and further mixing the aqueous phase is repeated until no unhydrated particles are  
5 observed.

In a further preferred embodiment, the active ingredient solution is prepared by mixing for at least 70 minutes until dissolution of the active ingredient is complete. No foam should be generated during the  
10 preparation of the active ingredient solution. In a further preferred embodiment, the second surfactant in said aqueous phase is an amphoteric surfactant.

Once each of the aqueous phase and the active ingredient solution have been separately prepared, the  
15 active ingredient solution is added to the aqueous phase and maintained at a temperature of about about 22 to about 42 °C and mixed for at least fifteen minutes.

Further contemplated as within the scope of the present inventive subject matter are pharmaceutical  
20 compositions produced according to the above-described process. If produced according to the present inventive process, these compositions exhibit chemical and physical stability suitable for topical administration.

In further preferred embodiments, the at least one  
25 pH modifier is selected from the group consisting of sodium hydroxide, citric acid, and a mixture thereof.

Prior to addition of the pH modifier, the pH of the aqueous phase will be tested to determine which pH modifier should properly be added to obtain the desired pH.

5       The compositions produced according to these processes can be placed in a suitable containment vessel comprising a product contact surface composed of a material selected from the group consisting of glass, plastic, steel, stainless steel, aluminum, Teflon,  
10   polymeric structure, ceramic structure, alloys, and mixtures thereof. These containment vessels are used to facilitate manufacturing, handling, processing, packaging, storage, and administration of said composition.

15                                   Dosage

      Appropriate dosage levels for the active antimicrobial agents contemplated in the present inventive subject matter are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Dosage levels on the order of  
20   about 0.001 mg to about 5,000 mg per kilogram body weight of the active therapeutic compounds or compositions are known to be useful in the treatment of the diseases, disorders, and conditions contemplated in the present inventive subject matter. Typically, this effective  
25   amount of the active antimicrobial agents will generally comprise from about 0.1 mg to about 100 mg per kilogram

of patient body weight per day.

If desired, other therapeutic agents can be employed in conjunction with those provided by the present inventive subject matter. The amount of active ingredients that may be combined with the carrier materials to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the host treated, the nature of the disease, disorder, or condition, and the nature of the active ingredients.

10 The present inventive compositions may be topically applied to the head or scalp from one to seven times per week. Preferably, the present inventive compositions are applied to the head or scalp two or three times a week, with at least one day between applications. A set  
15 application schedule is recommended in this regard.

It is understood, however, that a specific dose level for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors well known in the art, including the activity of the specific compound employed; the age, body  
20 weight, general health, sex and diet of the patient; the time of administration; the rate of excretion; drug combination; the severity of the particular disorder being treated; and the form of administration. One of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate the  
25 variability of such factors and would be able to establish specific dose levels using no more than routine

experimentation.

The optimal pharmaceutical formulations will be determined by one skilled in the art depending upon considerations such as the particular drug or drug  
5 combination and the desired dosage. See, for example, "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences", 18th ed. (1990, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA 18042), pp. 1435-1712, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference. Such formulations may influence the physical  
10 state, stability, rate of *in vivo* release, and rate of *in vivo* clearance of the therapeutic agents.

In one preferred application regimen, a sufficient amount of the present inventive antimicrobial shampoo to produce an abundant lather is applied to wetted hair and  
15 scalp. The shampoo is allowed to remain on the scalp for 1 to 5 minutes, after which it is rinsed from the hair and scalp.

In another preferred application regimen, a sufficient amount of the present inventive antimicrobial  
20 shampoo to produce an abundant lather is applied to wetted hair and scalp. This first application is massaged over the entire scalp for approximately 2-5 minutes and then rinsed. A second application of the antimicrobial shampoo is applied immediately after the  
25 first rinsing and again massaged over the entire scalp for approximately 2-5 minutes, then rinsed.

The present inventive shampoos are prepared in a manner known per se by mixing together the individual components and further processing, if necessary.

5

### EXAMPLES

The following examples are illustrative of the present inventive subject matter and are not intended to be limitations thereon. All polymer molecular weights are mean average molecular weights. All percentages are based on the percent by weight of the final delivery system or formulation prepared unless otherwise indicated and all totals equal 100% by weight.

#### EXAMPLE 1

The following example illustrates a label claim formula for an antimicrobial shampoo of the present inventive subject matter:

	<u>% W/W</u>
Ciclopirox Olamine	2.00
Benzyl Alcohol	2.50
20 Butylene Glycol	2.00
Cetrimonium Chloride	0.60
Citric Acid	0.70
Cocamidopropyl Betaine	2.10
Edetate Disodium	0.10
25 Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose 2910	0.70
Lauramide MEA	2.75



PEG-75 Lanolin	1.00
Purified Water	70.35
Sodium hydroxide	q.s. pH about 6.5
TEA-Lauryl Sulfate	<u>15.2</u>
5	100.0%

This final antimicrobial shampoo formulation can be prepared as follows:

1. An aqueous phase is prepared by mixing the Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose 2910 in purified water for  
 10 about 10 minutes at a temperature of  $83 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The PEG-75 Lanolin and Lauramide MEA are then slowly added one at a time to this mixture and then mixed until all ingredients are melted. Temperature is maintained at  $83 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The TEA-Lauryl Sulfate is then slowly added to  
 15 this mixture over a minimum of 15 minutes. After mixing, the temperature of the aqueous phase is lowered to  $54 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  and then mixed for 15 minutes. Samples of the aqueous phase are then repeatedly taken and returned to the aqueous phase, followed by mixing for at least 15  
 20 minutes, until no unhydrated particles are observed. The Butylene Glycol, Cetrimonium Chloride, Edetate Disodium, and Citric Acid are then slowly added one at a time to this mixture and then mixed for at least 10 minutes until a uniform appearance is produced while temperature is  
 25 maintained at  $54 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ . After mixing, the temperature of the aqueous phase is lowered to  $32 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

2. A sodium hydroxide solution is prepared by slowly adding the Sodium Hydroxide to purified water while stirring. The sodium hydroxide solution is then added to the aqueous phase, and mixed for about 15 minutes. 5 Temperature is maintained at  $32 \pm 2$  °C.

3. An active ingredient solution is prepared by adding the Benzyl Alcohol to the Cocamidopropyl Betaine at a temperature of  $83 \pm 2$  °C and then mixing for about 30 minutes, while avoiding the generation of foam. The 10 Ciclopirox Olamine is then added to the mixture and mixed for a minimum of 40 minutes until dissolution is complete. The active ingredient solution is then added to the aqueous phase at a temperature of  $32 \pm 2$  °C. The aqueous solution is then mixed for about 15 minutes until 15 uniform in appearance. The pH of the aqueous solution is then tested. If the pH is below 6.2, a sodium hydroxide solution is added and mixed until the pH is between 6.2 and 6.8. If the pH is above 6.8, a citric acid solution is added and mixed until the pH is between 6.2 and 6.8.

20

**EXAMPLE 2**

The following example illustrates the manufacturing formula, rather than the label claim formula, of the antimicrobial shampoo of Example 1:

		<u>% W/W</u>
25	Ciclopirox Olamine	2.00
	Benzyl Alcohol	2.50

	Butylene Glycol	2.00
	Cetrimonium Chloride	
	(30% w/w ingredient)	2.00
	Citric Acid	0.70
5	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	
	(35% w/w ingredient)	6.00
	Edetate Disodium	0.10
	Hydroxypropyl Methylcellulose 2910	0.70
	Lauramide MEA	2.75
10	PEG-75 Lanolin	1.00
	Purified Water	42.22
	Sodium hydroxide	0.03
	TEA-Lauryl Sulfate	
	(40% w/w ingredient)	<u>38.00</u>
15		100.0%

The amounts of cetrimonium chloride, cocamidopropyl betaine, and TEA-lauryl sulfate used in this formulation represent amounts of a commercially available pre-mix for each of these components. The pre-mix of each of these ingredients contains water therein-they are not added to the process as pure components. Rather, these pre-mixes each contain the indicated amount of the respective ingredients. These amounts of pre-mixes are used for manufacturing purposes only and are not indicative of the amounts of these components (also including water) in the final formulation.

Further, this shampoo is prepared according to the process described above for Example 1.

**EXAMPLE 3**

A patient is suffering from seborrheic dermatitis.  
5 An antimicrobial shampoo composition of the present inventive subject matter is topically administered to the patient. It would be expected that the patient would improve his/her condition or recover.

**EXAMPLE 4**

10 A patient is suffering from dandruff. An antimicrobial shampoo composition of the present inventive subject matter is topically administered to the patient. It would be expected that the patient would improve his/her condition or recover.

15 The inventive subject matter being thus described, it will be apparent that the same may be modified or varied in many ways. Such modifications and variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the inventive subject matter, and all such  
20 modifications and variations are intended to be included within the scope of the following claims.